MONDAY

-COMMENCES-

Short and long Ends, Odds and Ends, the occumulation of months of trading.
Silks, Dress Goods, Black Goods, Laces, Janens, Towels, Muslins, Sheetings, Linnes, Flannels, Canton Flannels, Skirtings, lackings, Cloakings, Suitings, Embroid-ries, Ginghams, Calicoes, Notions, Corsets, tibbons, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hoslery, Inderwear, Cloaks, Shawls, etc.
Anything and everything that is odd—hat we have no complete line of—the "left ivers," mussed and soiled goods all included in the

REMNANT SALE

ad all go at remnant prices. Commences

The Remnant Sale

L. S. Ayres & Co.

WEATHER OR NO MONDAY WINDOW BARGAINS

All from our Drapery Department.

One Window devoted to

CRETONNES and SATINES

One window devoted to all sorts of Swiss and Muslin Curtains and all Embroidered Muslin Yard Goods in

And the prices! the prices!
The like you never see,
Except at our unparalleled
Monday Window B. Nothing stops it. Nothing Equals it.

- ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER

indow Bargain Sale Every Monday.

NOTICE. HALF-PRICE SALE

SHOES Shown in our window from day to day, until we clean up our entire stock.

"The Fashion"

10 N. Pennsylvania St.

MONDAY **BARGAIN SALE** SPRING HEEL SHOES

Peble Goat Button Bright Dongola Button Best Quality Button . . . \$1.25

C. FRIEDGEN 19 North Pennsylvania St.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

A Democrat Talks of Governor Mat-

thews's Buzzing Bee. A prominent Democrat was talking about

the next Presidential nomination of his party last night at the Grand Hotel, and remarked that this is still a period of speculation with the party leaders. "It is known, of course, by the leaders

that the party is not in good shape," he said, "and has not been for some time. They are, therefore, waiting for develop-The only man in New York who would stand a chance of nomination is Whitney, who is not tied up in the factional fights of that State; but it is quite probable that the nomination will have to ome West, and where could it come more properly than to Indiana? Campbell is the properly than to Indiana? Campbell is the only Ohio Democrat available. The only trouble is there are three men who would have to be considered—Voorhees, Gray and Matthews. If, as some have said, Gray is no longer to be considered as a Presidential favorite of the State, and Voorhees drops out of party view, Matthews would have clear sailing. He could secure the solid support of the State without trouble. If Harrison, as I believe he will, again becomes the candidate of the Republicans, Indiana will have still stronger claims upon the Democratic party leaders, who would need to do everything possible to break down the effective State pride idea of 1888. There has not, so far as I know, been any effort to start a Matthews boom by the party leaders, but it is a little early yet, and nobody knows what Gray and Voorhees would say to such a thing."

ONE HUNDRED TWELVE MEMBERS. Received Into the Seventh Presby-

terian Church Yesterday.

The morning meeting at the Seventh Presbyterian Church yesterday was a com-munion service and 112 persons were received into the church. As this was the first communion service since the Chapman revival meetings were held in this city it was known that a large number intended to unite with the church, and conently the audience room and gallery were filled to overflowing. The pastor, Rev. George L. Knox, read a short leson from the Acts of the Apostles, relating to the receiving into the old Christian church of three thousand persons on the day of pentacost. He said there were three principal events in that service. They were the teaching of the people by the apostles, receiving them into fellowship and apostles, receiving them into fellowship and the breaking of bread. This example was then followed by Rev. Mr. Know in the service. After the reading or teaching there were 112 persons received into full fellowship in the church. Over fifty of these being baptised by the pastor. After the administration of the sacrament the pastor made a few practical remarks to the new members. He said fruit bearing should be developed along three lines, namely, the spiritual, the social and the financial. All these are equally necessary in the Christian life. Every professed Christian should be a living branch of the living vine and he cannot become such unless he develop his life along these lines.

Indoor Baseball To-Night. The games of the Indoor Baseball League at Tomlinson Hall to-night are for the benefit of the Boys' Club. All money over expenses will be turned over to the manpenses will be turned over to the management of the club. Five business men have bought one hundred tickets of admission for the newsboys, who will attend in charge of Mr. Dixon, the superintendent of the club. There will be two games instead of one, as heretofore, both for the price of one admission. The first game will be played by the Ashlands and Athletics, while the Arlington and Marion teams will finish the sport in the second. The teams are said to be evenly matched and some exciting contests are anticipated. During the intermissions a band concert will

tion cannot go in debt to exceed 2 per cent. of its taxable property assessed at the last previous assessment for taxation. As is well known, the city of Indianapolis has within its boundaries two distinct corporations, a corporation for the civil affairs and another for its school officers-under different systems of government, and each having power to create an indebtedness independently of the other. The present inleptedness of the city, taking both the school and civil indebtedness together, exceeds 2 per cent. of the valuation of property for taxation, but is less than 4 per cent. On this subject two high authorities in the State have advanced contradictory opinions. Attorney-general Ketcham rendered an opinion a few days ago holding a certain schoolhouse bond issue to be void because it would make the total debt of the school town and the muncipal town exceed the two-per-cent. limit. A \$50,000 schoolhouse was to be built and bonds issued in payment. The two corporations, taken as one, lacked only \$16,000 of the two-per-cent. bond limit, and the Attorney-general held that the issue would be void. On the other hand, Judge Gillett, of the Porter Circuit Court, in the case of the school city of Hammond against the school township of North, has recently decided the two corporations must be considered as separate and entirely independent of each other. In passing on this particular question he used the following language, which is of interest to the taxpayers of this city, holding, in effect, that the civil city could go in debt 2 per cent, and the school city another 2 per cent., thus making it possible to pile up an

of the law that I have suggested that this would be a means by which the city might become indebted in excess of the constitutional limit, and it is said, although it is not in the record, that in the case of the city of Hammond its indebtedness already exceeds the constitutional limit, and that to add any greater indebtedness to It would be to simply increase the burden which the Constitution has prohibited the further imposition of. I do not agree with counsel that the indebtedness of a school city is to be treated as a part of the indebtedness of a school city is to see the constitutional provision referred to, so far as it relates to the question in hand, reads as follows:

"No political or municipal corporation in this State shall ever become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, in the aggregate, exceeding 2 per centum on the value of the taxable property within such corporation, to be ascertained by the last assessment for the State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all bonds or obligations in excess of such amount, given by such corporation, shall be void. —Section 1, Article 12.

"This amendment was adopted March 14.

indebtedness of 4 per cent. against all the

property within the city limits:

by such corporation, shall be void.—Section 1, Article 13.

"This amendment was adopted March 14, 1881. There had been upon the statute books of this State for many years prior thereto the provision that civil and school corporations should be distinct corporations, and their independence had been furfine extablished by a long line of decisions holding that the civil corporation was not liable for the obligations of the school corporations, and vice versa. In view of these facts it must be said that the people, in adopting the constitutional amendment quoted, did not intend to prohibit a school from incurring debts where the municipal corporation had already incurred debts to amount of the constitutional limit. If such a ruling as plaintiffs' counsel suggest were to obtain it would have to be held, in computing the indebtedness of a county for the purpose of ascertaining whether it had exceeded its constitutional limit of indebtedness, that all the indebtedness of each incorporated town, city and township and school corporation therein would have to be added. It will hardly be contended that such is the law. There is a further reason why the construction should not be given the Constitution which is contended for, and that is that the two corporations, the municipal and the school corporation, are totally diverse as to the objects. A city corporation is one in which the inhabitants of the territory voluntarily take upon themselves corporate existence for the purtants of the territory voluntarily take upon themselves corporate existence for the pur-pose of local self-government, while a school corporation is a quasi-corporation, organ-ized under the law of the State for the ized under the law of the State for the purpose of carrying out one of the functions of the American State, viz.: the education of its children, and in the government of which the Legislature is at any time entitled to make such changes as it sees fit, either in the change of the trustee or in the blending of the corporation into other corporations, or in the making of any other regulation that it shall see fit concerning it. (School Town of Leesburg vs. Plain School Township, supra.; School Township of Allen vs. The School Town of Macy, 109 ind., 559.)

"It would be a remarkable ruling in which

Macy, 109 ind., 559.)

"It would be a remarkable ruling in which it should be held that because a municipal corporation had, by improvidence or otherwise, incurred an indebtedness to the full extent permitted under the Constitution, that the solemn trust vested in the Legislathat the solemn trust vested in the Legislature by the Constitution, to provide for a general and uniform system of common schools, should be defeated or embarrassed because of an inability to incur an indebtedness which might be absolutely necessary to the wellbeing of such school corporation. It is true that the statute provides that the town or city shall issue its bonds when necessary to incur an indebtedness in building a schoolhouse, but as the statute also provides that they shall be paid by the levy of a special school tax, it is clear that the debt is m reality the debt of the school corporation. As the Supreme Court says in the case of Quill vs. City of Indianapolis et al., 124 Ind., 292, where it was held that street improvement bonds issued by a city that had exceeded the constitutional limit of its indebtedness were not void:

the constitutional limit of its indebtedness were not void:

"The city authorities do not act as agents of the city, but as special agents to accomplish a public end."

"In view of all of the considerations above suggested relative to the construction of the constitutional provision under consideration, I do not think that it can be held that the school city is not liable on the bonds simply on the ground suggested. As laid down by the Supreme Court of Illinois:

nots:

"Limitations imposed by the Constitution on the power of municipal corporations to contract debts should be construed with reference to existing facts, and with a view to the practical working of that instrument, and such a literal construction as would defeat the object to be attained should not be adopted." (Law vs. People, 87 Ill., 385.)"

WINNIE SMITH'S CASE.

Considerable Speculation Over the Probable Outcome.

nent in Winnie Smith's case will The argu be continued this morning, the first speech to be made by Mr. Spaan, for the prisoner. Mr. Spaan has studied this case thoroughly, and those who know him say he will exceed all his previous efforts, in behalf of this prisoner. He will be followed by Congressman Charles L. Henry, and then John S. Duncan will make the final argument on the side of the defense. It is believed these three men will conclude their arguments to-day. To-morrow morning John B. Elam will close the case for the State, and Winnie Smith's fate will probably be in the hands of the jury by noon to-morrow.

There is considerable speculation as to the result of the jury's deliberations. The prevailing opinion seems to be that Smith will be found guilty, but few persons place the penalty as great as ten years, while

CONTRARY DECISIONS BY JUDGE
GILLETT AND MIR KETCHAM.

Former Holding School and Municipal Corporations Separate and Latter Dissenting.

Recently, on its purchase of the Ricketts property for the schools of this city, the question was seriously mooted whether the bonds issued by the School Board for its purchase were not void, because prohibited by the constitutional limitation concerning municipal indebtedness. The Constitution provides that a municipal corporation and the length of time the jury will disagree and remain out till discharged by the judge. A great many persons, however, believe a verdict will be reached within two hours at the most.

THE CURSE OF POVERTY.

A Railroad Man Takes Exceptions to Remarks by Rev. H. O. Sommers.

Mansur Hall was a chilly place yesterday afternoon, but, notwithstanding that fact, about fifty members of the Progress Club met and considered the "Curse of Poverty" with their overcoats and wraps on. The subject was treated by Rev. H. O. Sommers, of the Universalist Church, who expressed the opinion that society is responsible for poverty. His views seemed to be popular with his audience, a Debs striker excepted. This striker arose at the conclusion of Mr. Sommer's lecture, and said, i he was not a stranger, he could tell a great many strange things. Mr. Sommers began to address another member, and the striker continued talking, with his remarks addressed to no one in particular. He waved his arms impressively, and brought his mouth together at the close of each senmouth together at the close of each sentence, in much the same manner resembling the closing of a steel trap.

"I was given a job on the Big Four," the striker commenced; "but they fired me as soon as they found out I was from Chicago. I worked in Texas, but they fired me there when they learned I was from Chicago. Over in Ohio I got a job and I got fired there, becouse I was from Chicago. Since the strike last June I have tramped this country over, and I am boycotted everywhere. It is nice enough for you people to come here and talk about the brotherhood of man and trust in a God Almighty, but I tell you you don't know anything about it.

of man and trust in a God Almighty, but I tell you you don't know anything about it. You don't know what it is to have all the railroads in the country after you. Then you learn how mean men are, and you find out how far you are from this heaven you are talking about."

The members of the club began to withdraw, but the striker talked on. At the finish he had an audience of two, a Christian and an infidel.

The Christian said times will improve some of these days, and by and by all men shall be good and just. The striker replied that he didn't think any such men would be in the railroad business. The infidel chuckled and urged the striker to continue. He said the striker's condition showed the fallure of the Christian religion as a civilfailure of the Christian religion as a civil-

"That man has had a tough time," remarked the infidel, "and Christianity is responsible."

"No," replied the Christian, "infidelity is at fault. If all were Christians he would not have that story to relate." iritualist and a socialist came back and joined the group, but the striker soon departed, leaving the four members of the

ENGINEER KILLED IN A WRECK. Wm. H. Fletcher, an Old I., D. & W.

Employe, Fatally Crushed. William H. Fletcher, an old employe of the I., D. & W. Railroad Company, was fatally crushed in a collision near Milligan, a small station forty miles west of the city. Saturday night, during the blinding snowstorm. Mr. Fletcher was brought to this city the same night and taken to his home, where he died yesterday morning from his injuries. Mr. Fletcher was the engineer of the passenger train which left this city shortly after 4 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, for the west. Near Milligan is a switch for the west. Near Milligan is a switch where the passenger generally passes an east-bound freight train. The snow was falling so heavily that it was impossible to see a hundred feet ahead on the track. It is thought engineer Fletcher did not realize he was so near the switch. As soon as he observed the headlight of the freight engine he attempted to stop the passenger train, but the track was slippery and it was impossible. The fronts of the two engines came together. The trainmen on the freight jumped and escaped injury, as did the fireman of the passenger. Mr. Fletcher remained at the throttle until he saw he had done all he could to prevent the acciremained at the throttle until he saw he had done all he could to prevent the accident, when he left his cab and prepared to jump. But the crash came before he had put his inclinations into action, and his body was caught between one cab and the tender and horribly crushed. No one else was injured, although the baggage car and one freight car were badly damaged. It was some hours before the wreck could be cleared away and traffic resumed. Mr. Fletcher was regarded as one of the best engineers running into the city. He was fifty-eight years old and leaves a family, living on Elder avenue, West Indianapolis.

Plymouth Church Song Service. A very large audience enjoyed the evening of song which took the place of the regular evening service at Plymouth Church last night. The programme, which was as follows, was under the direction of the music-study class of Plymouth Institute: Overture to "Lohengrin," Wagner, Mr. W. H. Donley; quartet, "Lead, Kindly Light," Schnecker; psalm and prayer; "Nature's Adoration," Beethoven, Mr. M. B. Griffith;

Adoration," Beethoven, Mr. M. B. Griffith; quartet, "Far from My Heavenly Home." Tours; "O Thou Sublime, Sweet Evening Star." Wagner, Mr. Edward Nell, violin obligato by Mr. George Givens; Larghetto from 2d Symphony. Beethoven; cantata, "Christmas Eve," Gade; organ playing pastoral symphony, Handel's "Messiah;" organ postlude, Gade.

The quartet was the regular quartet of Plymouth Church, which is composed of Miss Louise Schrader, soprano; Mrs. Alice Flemming Evans, contralto; Mr. M. B. Griffith, tenor; Mr. Edward Nell, bass.

The rendering of Gade's cantata, "Christmas Eve," was an excellent interpretation of that beautiful work. A seraph and chorus of seraphs come to earth to announce the birth of Christ, and they appear to the shepherds watching their flocks. Miss Josie Bremmerman very ably carried the solo part as the seraph and the seraphic chorus was composed of Mrs. F. E. Dewhurst, Mrs. W. L. Walker, Mr. William F. Lander, Mr. M. B. Griffith and Mr. W. L. Walker.

The chorus of shepherds was made up of Mrs. Alice Flemming Evans, Miss Minnetta

The chorus of shepherds was made up of Mrs. Alice Flemming Evans, Miss Minnetta Tucker, Miss Bertha Duden, Miss Elizabeth Hartmann, Mr. Edward Nell, Mr. Robert Ogle, Mr. Byron Overstreet and Mr. Harry Moore.

Mr. English Denies a Report. "There is not a particle of truth in the statement that the Democratic members of the monument commission have decided to place Democrats in the two or three positions about the monument as soon as the Legislature adjourns," said Hon. W. H. English in answer to an inquiry yesterday; "at least neither General Manson nor Mr. McCollum has made such an intimation to me. For one, I would not join in anything of the kind. The electrician is a four years' soldier and a Republican and a very competent man. I helped to put him there. The man who has charge of the monument is an old soldier brought here by Mr. McCollum, a Prohibitionist of the most rabid tpye. Mr. McCollum will stand for him until he is proved incompetent or dishonest. General Manson will vote for no man but a Union veteran, and I may say for myself that when a change shall be made I shall support no man who is not acceptable to the Grand Army, regardless of how the man votes. In this connection I may say the only attempt to put any other than a veteran in charge of the monument was made by President Langsdale, who made a desperate effort to have his late cierk, who is not an old soldier, elected, but he failed." McCollum has made such an intimation

Quiet Sunday in Police Circles. Yesterday was one of the quietest Sunthe penalty as great as ten years, while some, who believe a verdict of guilty will be returned, think the sentence will be not over two or three years. There are others, and a large number, too, who believe the verdict, if rendered on the evidence before the jury, will be self-defense. There were more who held this opinion Thursday night than have believed it since Myrtle Overturf was placed on the stand. It is believed that her evidence injured Smith's case, aithough her story was told in a frank, straightforward manner, as if she had nothdays experienced by the police department

ABSOLUTELY FIRST CLASS.

Nearly 100,000 Manufactured and Sold

Up to the present time, all giving perfect

SATISFACTION

The name "FISCHER" is to-day a HOUSEHOLD WORD," and the Fischer Piano will always be found in homes of refinement and musical culture.

TESTIMONIALS

The manufacturers of the FISCHER PIANO have received thousands of testimonials from all parts of the world, and many of their Pianos have been in use for over FIFTY YEARS, and are yet GOOD INSTRUMENTS in every respect.

Write or Call for Catalogues and Prices.

95, 97 & 99 N. Pennsylvania Street.

GOOD SHIPPING POINT

INDIANAPOLIS A RECOGNIZED CEN-TER FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Large Increase in the Shipment of Staples Last Year-An Enterprising Suburb.

The Rumeley Engine and Thrasher Manafacturing Company has its large new building, corner of Capitol avenue and Georgia street, about ready for occupancy. The and a credit to the company which erected it. The Rumeley, the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, the Decring Harvest Machinery Company and the Oliver Chilled plow works all have good, commodious and convenient buildings. There are now fourteen companies which deal in agricultural implements which have selected this place for their distributing center, and this point is looked upon by these companies as the most favorably located for the distribution of their manufactured product throughout Indiana, southern Illinois, Kentucky, southern Ohio and the Virginias. The Oliver Chilled plow works ships, from its Indianapolis house, two hundred and twenty-five car loads of plows per annum. Several other establishments of this class have general agents here, who have offices in the Board of Trade Building or other parts of the city, but rent buildings for storage purposes. It is understood that several other manufacturers are considering the erection of buildings similar to those of the Mc-Cormick, the Rumeley and the Oliver Chilled Plow companies. In conversation with some of the representatives of the establishments mentioned, it is found that in no place in the United States can goods be shipped more directly to any part of the United States on rates more favorable than Indianapolis freight agents will give, and this is drawing manufacturers to Indian-

apolis as a distributing center. What Enterprise Will Do. The youngest manufacturing suburb of Indianapolis is Ingalis, which, although located twenty-three miles east of the city, claims Indianapolis as its parent from the fact that the majority of the manufacturers who do business at Ingalis live in this city. The six factories in the town have all been in operation during the past year, and have given employment to a large and steadily-increasing force. Fifty-five dwellsteadily-increasing force. Fifty-five dwelling houses have been built during the past twelve months, beside a number of store and other buildings. Two churches are just being completed. One of them, built by the Christian denomination, is a very handsome brick structure, costing over \$3,000. The Methodist Church is a smaller, but very neat building. A \$3,000 schoolhouse is also under contract.

Ingalls draws its own gas supply from six

under contract.

Ingalls draws its own gas supply from six gas wells on the town site. The gas pressure has not decreased appreciably during the past year, and the rock pressure still stands at nearly 300 pounds. The business at Ingalls is the manufacture of glassware, zinc, chemicals, fertilizer, spring beds and finished lumber. Several additional industries are negotiating for locations. The prospects for a large growth the current year are excellent. Ingalls was established in the year 1893 on a tract of land containing neither factories or residences. It now has a population of five hundred people and nearly two hundred buildings, a record certainly remarkable during the hard times of the past eighteen months.

Shipments of a Year.

Below is given the shipments of merchandise, produce, etc., for the year 1894, as prepared by the fifteen railroads and furnished the Board of Trade. The shipments of flour, cereal products, starch and merchandise were in excess of 1893: Flour, bris, 422,059; wheat, bu, 50,400; corn, bu, 323,400; oats, bu, 143,000; rye, bu, 1,800; bran, tons, 5,736; hay, cars, 35; broom corn, lbs, 1,676,700; cement, brls, 46,853; coal, cars, 1,690; coke, cars, 1,436; cooperage, cars, 507; corn meal and hominy, lbs, 28,870,410; cotton, bales, 139; cattle, head, 53,762; hogs, head, 303,300; horses, head, 11,39; mules, head, 2,395; sheep, head 47,917; eggs, cases, 153,314; fruit, lbs, 11,389,981; hair and bristles, lbs, 1,630,270; hides, lbs, 11,193,506; ice, cars, 349; iron, cars, 2,068; lard, tierces, 18,105; lath, cars, 34; lime, cars, 183; logs, cars, 49; lumber, cars, 987; machinery, cars, 1,579; meats, bulk, lbs, 67,945,440; oil, brls, 71,556; pork, brls, 13,334; potatoes bu, 20,656; poultry, lbs, 181,860; provisions, lbs, 7,008,755; salt, brls, 52,063; shingles, cars, 24; spirits and liquors, brls, 131,104; starch, lbs, 21,558,310; stone, cars, 533; tallow, lbs, 80,217; miscellaneous, lbs, 256,246; wool, lbs, 880,217; miscellaneous, lbs, 210,153,-606; merchandise, lbs, 773,274,987. wheat, bu, 50,400; corn, bu, \$23,400; oats, bu,

Getting Ready for Business. George T. Anderson, superintendent of the Indiana Car and Foundry Company, formerly the Indianapolis Car works, says the company has some good contracts. By Monday next, he says, he will put three hundred men at work, double their present force, and expects by Feb. 1 to be working five hundred men, including mechanics and day laborers. It is fortunate for Indianapo-lis that the company, which has been running one hundred and twenty men for months past, have secured these contracts and is to employ so many people. For the last two years it has been quite a struggle with car builders to keep any of their most skilled men at work. In 1894 only twenty-seven companies reported having most skilled men at work. In 1894 only twenty-seven companies reported having built freight cars, the output being but 17,029 cars, whereas in 1893 forty-three companies turned out 51,216 cars. Last year there were fifteen important car companies which did not turn out a single car. As to passenger cars the returns show that 510 coaches were built by eight companies in 1894, against 1,980 in 1893 by fourteen companies.

To Be a Model Cotton Mill. H. Love, one of the proprietors of the capolis cotton mill, has gone East to purchase new machinery, such as cards and

looms, for the addition to their present plant, which is now being built. When the additional building shall have been completed and the new machinery placed in operation the company will turn out 15,000 to 16,000 yards of cotton cloth per day. Mr. Love says another engine will be purchased for the new building although the 1,200 horse power engine now running is of sufficient capacity. In case of an accident this will prevent the necessity of closing the entire mill. When completed this will be the largest and most complete cotton mill west of the Blue Ridge mountains, and will compare favorably with many of the best mills in the New England States. It is the intention to make it a model cotton mill and when in full operation will give employment to 350 or 400 persons.

Industrial Notes.

owing to the scarcity of offerings of late. Charles Black has the contract to build three hearses for one of the Indianapolis undertaking firms. They are to be in every respect up to the standard of the leading manufacturers of such vehicles. E. F. Claypool is remodeling the brick building on McCrea street formerly occupied by the McCoy-Howe Manufacturing Company. It will be lowered to a level with the street and will be transformed into a modern business building. The Howe Pump and Engine Company reports the business outlook brighter. Recently a number of its fire engines and equipments were shipped to the Northwest and New England States. The company has recently established two new water works plants. iness so vigorously as before the holidays. Kingan & Co. are killing but three thou-

sand hogs a day, the Moore Packing Com-pay one thousand a day and Coffin, Fletcher & Co. eight hundred. Receipts of hogs are still heavy and shipments to eastern markets are large for early Jan-Insure your home in the Glens Falls. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

The People Who Went South

World's Fair Highest Award.

For the winter have found it. If you come to us for Novelties, Fine Leather Goods, Cut Glass, etc., you will find we have just what you are look-

Julius C. Walk,

COKE REDUCED

6c for LUMP per Bushel 8c for CRUSHED per Bushel TICKETS TO BE HAD AF

58 South Pennsylvania Street.

INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMPANY.

EAT!

If you expect to keep warm this weather, you must eat. With a fair supply of meats, don't neglect to take in a good supply of

SCOTCH HEARTH BREAD

"Baked on the floor of the oven."

PRINCE ALBERT CIGAR

Meets the demands of the most fastidious smokers and is a constant source of enjoyment and satisfaction to its friends.

LOUIS G. DESCHLER, Sole Agent, Opposite Postoffice and Bates House Cigar Box trade a specialty.

\$1.27

Buys Mrs. Humphrey Ward's great novel, "Marcelia" df malled, \$1.47). 2 vols in a box. The ublisher's price is \$2. Order at once, before stock is exhausted.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO. 6 East Washington Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TO REDUCE STOCK



All-Wool Cassimere Suits, worth \$10, \$12, reduced to.....

Long-cut, stylish Sack Suits, former price \$15, reduced to.....

Few stylish imported Fancy Cheviot Ulsters, worth \$18, reduced to

All our \$18 Ulsters

duced to

and Overceats re-

All our \$25 Ulsters \$20.00

Boys' Clothing marked down to cost, many styles less than cost. If you want good Clothing it is here for you at lower prices than others The Acme Milling Company, of this city, has been obliged to grind 150,000 bushels of ask for inferior old styles.



TROUSERS!

Men who have been wearing "pants" are now given the opportunity to wear "Trousers." To keep our tailors at work during the dull season, we will continue until further notice to make

Trousers at \$4

Trousers at \$5 Of goods that usually go into garments worth from \$2 to \$2.50 more.

KAHN TAILORING

22 and 24 East Washington St.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Northwestern National Ins. Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1894. Located at No. 87 Michigan street, Milwaukee, Wis. JOHN P MCGREGOR, Secretary. ALFRED JAMES, President.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in banks

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule
filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is
mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts for premiums, in course of collection.

All other securities—interest accrued, not due 694,456.67 106,175.60 9.043.47 \$1,862,697.60 LIABILITIES. Greatest amount in any one risk, \$10,000.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 12th day of January, 1895.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State. COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

-- OF THE --FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y

On the 31st day of December, 1894.

Located at No. 29 East Market street, York, Pa. DAVID STRICKLER, Secretary. G. EDWARD HERSH, President. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in the York National Bank.

Heal estate unincambered
Bonds and stocks owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent, as per schedule filed, market Value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Collateral loans

Debts for promiums

All other securities 309,210.00 190,835.00 1,000.00 29,301.43 4,773.48 \$591,845.37

Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.
All other claims against the company 28,380,00 10,140,00 9,026,13 283,652,94 \$341,870.07 The greatest amount in any one risk, say \$5,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1834s as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is new on file in this order.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and after my official seal, this 12th day J. O. HENDERSON, Anditor of State of January, 1895.